

MUSK THISTLE



DESCRIPTION

Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans* L.) is primarily a biennial, winter annual or short-lived perennial forb that was introduced from Eurasia. The leaves are deeply lobed, hairless, and dark green with a light green mid-rib. A silver-gray leaf margin is characteristic of each spine-tipped lobe, giving the leaf a frosted appearance. The stems grow from a rosette of leaves that grow flat to the ground and are present year-round. The leaf bases extend down the stem as wing-like flaps. Musk thistle is the first thistle variety to bloom in the spring. Each head is two to three inches in diameter, terminal, solitary, usually nodding or bent over slightly at the ends of branches, and consists of many tiny, purple (rarely white) flowers. The seed-like fruits are straw-colored, oblong, one-eighth inch long, and topped by numerous one-half to one-inch, white, capillary bristles that aid in dispersal of the seeds and detach as a unit. Fruit dispersal begins seven to ten days after blooming, with flowering from May until September (occasionally until frost) and fruiting from May until frost.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD

The Kansas Noxious Weed Law (K.S.A. 2-1313a et. seq.) requires all people to control the spread of and to eradicate musk thistle on all lands owned or supervised by them. Methods used for control must both prevent the production of viable seed and destroy the plant's ability to reproduce by vegetative means. Infestation sites must be monitored after control methods have been implemented to ensure that dormant seeds in the seedbank do not germinate and establish new infestations.

MUSK THISTLE CONTROL PRACTICES

Because musk thistle is a biennial or short-lived perennial, mechanical controls alone may be an effective control option because only the flower needs to be destroyed for control to be accomplished. Contact your county noxious weed director for more information.

Cultural Control

Cultural weed control involves land and vegetation management techniques used to prevent the establishment or control the spread of noxious weeds.

Grazing by sheep, goats, or cattle may be utilized as a control for musk thistle from the rosette stage until the bolting stage and should be repeated as necessary to prevent the production of flowers. Repeat grazing each year to deplete the seedbank and provide control.

Frequent surveys of fence lines, roadways, ditches, and other susceptible areas for new infestations and the timely removal of any new plants will prevent musk thistle from becoming established.

Mechanical Control

Mechanical weed control involves the physical removal of weeds or the reproductive parts of weeds.

Any mechanical controls that prevent the plant from producing flowers, including mowing and burning, may be used to control musk thistle as long as that control takes place before any flowers are produced. Care must be taken to ensure that a new stem does not sprout from the root crown. Removal of the root crown is preferable therefore, mechanical controls such as digging, hoeing, disking, or tilling are more effective and preferred. Mechanical controls may be used throughout the year when they target the rosette.

Chemical Control

The herbicides listed below may be used for cost-share with landowners to control musk thistle. Other products labeled and registered for use on this noxious weed in Kansas may also be used in accordance with label directions but are not available for cost-share. Be sure to follow all label directions and precautions. For additional information, consult the most recent edition of the Kansas State University publication of "Chemical Weed Control for Field Crops, Pastures, Rangeland, and Noncropland."

Any two or more of the herbicides listed below may be available for cost-share as a pre-mix or a tank mix if allowed on the respective labels. Contact your county weed program for availability.

Switching often between herbicides with different modes of action is highly recommended.

Herbicide	Mode of Action
2,4-D (<i>Platoon, LV4 Amine, Weedestroy, etc.</i>)	4
aminopyralid (<i>Milestone</i>)	4
chlorsulfuron (<i>Telar, Glean, etc.</i>)	2
clopyralid (<i>Transline, Stinger, Confront, etc.</i>)	4
dicamba (<i>Banvel, Diablo, Vanquish, etc.</i>)	4
diflufenzopyr (<i>Overdrive</i>)	19
imazapic (<i>Plateau, Panoramic 2SL, etc.</i>)	2
metsulfuron methyl (<i>Escort, Ally XP, MSM 60, etc.</i>)	2
picloram (<i>Tordon 22K, Grazon, etc.</i>)	4
triasulfuron (<i>Amber, Logran, etc.</i>)	2

Biological Control

Biological control refers to the deliberate application of a living organism to control the spread of weeds. These agents will not eradicate their host plant; therefore, other control methods must be used in addition to the use of biological control agents as part of an integrated pest management strategy. The importation of biological control agents is regulated by USDA-APHIS and is allowed by permit only. The below biological control agent is permitted for use as a biological control agent on musk thistle in Kansas. Other biological control agents may be available for use if the appropriate permit is obtained.

Cheilosia corydon

flower fly

The biological control agents listed below are permitted for use in Kansas, though neither may be transported across state lines into or out of Kansas. Consult your county noxious weed director for more information.

Rhinocyllus conicus

head weevil

Trichosirocalus horridus

crownweevil